

Spot Cash is a Greater Bargain

—than you should attempt to shoulder. The little-at-a-time payments we ask couldn't embarrass anybody. You can buy more and buy better when you can take your own time to pay. No notes—no legal tomfoolery about our plan—only a promise. And you cannot buy for less than we ask—that's certain.



Distinctive Suits!

Women's \$25 Suits, \$18.50

Fashionable Unfinished Worsteds, in both single and double-breasted styles; in black, blue and garnet; trimmed with braid and straps of self material and lined with guaranteed satin; skirts pleated and full width; just such suits for which others get \$25, for \$18.50.

Women's \$35 Suits, \$26.50

Handsome Military Suits, made of a fine grade of black, blue and garnet broadcloth; coats are made on the military effect, buttoning to the neck and with standing collars, and are trimmed with military braid, frog fastenings, and are lined with Skinner's satin; skirts are pleated and of newest effect. \$26.50 instead of \$35.00.

Women's \$60 Suits, \$42.50

Lot of Women's Velvet Suits, in "Eton" style, with girder forming blouse effect, trimmed with panne velvet of a harmonious color and with braid and medallions. Coat has hand-embroidered vest effect, and is lined with taffeta silk. The skirts have clusters of small pleats at each gore. Choice of brown, blue and garnet. \$42.50 instead of \$60.

Women's Plaid \$17.50 Suits - - - \$10.00

25 Women's Shadow-plaid Suits, in Prince Chap and 22-inch form-fitting coats and pleated skirts. Will be sold tomorrow at \$10 instead of \$17.50.



Misses' Suits.

Misses' Suits in light and dark overplaid and check "Mannish" mixtures, single and double-breasted styles, Prince Chap effect; seven patterns from which to select; \$12.50 values for

\$9.98

Misses' Suits of blue, green and garnet Chiffon Broadcloth of a splendid imported grade; coats made double-breasted, 34 inches long; velvet collar and cuffs lined with gray satin; skirts full pleated circular effect; \$20 values for

\$16.98

Women's Waists, Special Leaders.

Women's Mercerized Plaid Waists which have every appearance of and equally as good as those made with pleated fronts with pleats piped with black; \$2.50 value.

\$1.48

Women's guaranteed Black Taffeta Silk Waists, in black, blue, brown and red; with yokes of hemstitching and narrow pleats; long or short sleeves, \$5.50 value.

\$3.98

Women's exquisite Black Taffeta Silk Waists, over Jap Silk foundation; handsomely tucked and finished with Irish Point Medallions and some trimmed with Cluny Lace, which you cannot duplicate elsewhere under \$8.50, for

\$6.48



Women's Coats.

Women's 50-inch light tan and black Kersey coats with velvet and black collar and trimmed with soutache and pulling braid; with turnover cuffs trimmed with taffeta; \$18.50 value, a grand value at \$18.50 Monday.

\$14.50

Women's Tourist Coats of mannish materials made in full double-breasted box effect; also made in "Empire" effect; trimmed with soutache braid and velvet; such a coat as will cost you \$17.50 elsewhere, for

\$7.98

Women's Tourist Coats of Swell Plaids and Mixtures in six different materials in light and dark and medium colors; which will cost you no less than \$12 around town.

\$7.98

Child's Coats.

An entirely new Coat for children, made of fancy Cassimere, with velvet and braid; sizes 4 to 14; \$6 value for

\$3.98

Children's Coat of fancy Cassimere; new effect with hood; lined effectively with plaid silk; \$8 value for

\$8.48

Women's Skirts, Monday Specials.

Taffeta Silk Skirts of a guaranteed quality, some made with all-over pleats and others with panels of pleats and folds at the bottom; the best \$12.98 value you have ever seen for

\$9.98

Skirts of high-grade Worsteds and Broadcloth; pleated and trimmed with folds of taffeta; finished with straps and small buttons; \$10 value.

\$7.48

Light and dark gray Worsteds Skirts, finished with tabs and skirted at the sides, full circular effect; \$7.50 value.

\$5.50

Black and Blue Panama Skirts; full pleated circular effect; such a skirt as will cost you \$5 elsewhere for

\$3.50

PETTIT & COMPANY, Cor. Seventh & "Eye."



No 1 - ALL NIGHT SALOON PLANT
No 2 - LAGER BEER SALOON PLANT



MOTHER-IN-LAW PLANT

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Queer Growths Exhibited in the Botanic Gardens.

"ALL-NIGHT SALOON" PLANT

Moths That Debauch and Drink Themselves to Death.

NOTED MOTHER-IN-LAW BUSH

"Lager Beer" Shrub and Other Botanical Freaks—Intemperance of Bug Family.

Uncle Sam has a collection of queer plants in his botanic gardens in this city. These gardens, inclosed by a high iron fence, are bounded by 1st and 3d streets northwest, Pennsylvania and Maryland avenues. In the hothouses, great and small, can be found growths from every country and every clime under the sun. There are banana palms from the tropics, bearing clusters of fruit, the chocolate plant, delicate ferns and a great variety of growths from practically everywhere.

But attention has been particularly directed to the oddities of botany to be found in the gardens by the recent exploitation by the press of this country of a bush which has been designated "the weather plant." It has been described as being extremely sensitive, and, it is said, foretells the approach of rain, snow, high winds and other stormy conditions. It is also claimed for the "weather plant" that it is a sort of natural seismograph, and gives warning several weeks in advance of the approach of earthquake shocks. It is further pointed out that a scientist has brought a number of the odd growths to San Francisco with the view of operating rival weather stations in opposition to those conducted by the bu-



VIETCH PANDANIS

QUEER PLANTS AT THE GOVERNMENT BOTANICAL GARDENS.

(Photos by Staff Photographer.)

reau over which Prof. Willis L. Moore presides.

Many Real Wonders.

Be these claims for the weather plant true or not, a Star reporter found a number of real wonders in the world of botany during his visit yesterday to the government botanical gardens at the base of Capitol Hill. Accompanied by Superintendent W. E. Smith, whose fame as a botanist is international, the reporter inspected a number of the queerest of queer plants, some of which were almost uncanny. These oddities were found in the great hothouse, the passage through which was suggestive of a quick trip through the sunny tropics, with all the variations of temperature from Florida to Brazil. Giant cactus and palms reared their heads on every side, and there was a perfect labyrinth of other southern growths, including an almost endless variety of ferns. "That tree over yonder," Superintendent Smith said, pointing to a picturesque-looking dwarf tree, with a brown trunk and boughs resembling outstretched arms, "is known as the 'puzzle monkey'."

Following the example of the natives and hurrying stones into the foliage overhead.

Are Poor Marksmen.

"But," Mr. Smith added, "the chattering animals are poor marksmen and seldom secure the fruit which is hanging so temptingly overhead. The whole thing is a sort of puzzle to the natives, hence the name 'puzzle monkey' that has been given the tall trees." "The 'all-night saloon' is one of the most interesting oddities among the freak plants at the government botanical garden. It is related that when Mr. Smith was in Florida botanizing with Mr. Amos Cummings, and while being piloted through the tropical growths by a colored guide, they came upon a rare specimen of the saracantha drumidia. The top of the plant was white and luminous to enable the night moths to find it and get from its pods the liquor it distilled. The insect is said to become drunk as a result of taking draughts of the liquor, the intoxication always and ever ending in the death of the victim. The white and luminous top of the plant and its attractive environments, with the ever-ready intoxicating fluid, suggested the name of 'all-night saloon' plant to Mr. Cummings, and he at once christened it and bestowed upon it that cognomen. The specimens at the botanic gardens are daily inspected by many curious visitors. Near the 'all-night saloon plant' is another which encourages inebriety among members of the insect family and is responsible, it is said, for many fatal 'jags' in England. It is known popularly as the

"lager beer saloon plant." Its botanical name is sarracenia. This plant brews a sort of effervescent liquor in its pods and then opens up for its customers, who walk into the little apartment and drink of the liquor to their heart's content. Unlike the liquid of the "all-night saloon plant," that of the "lager beer saloon" does not prove fatal by reason of any poisonous substances in its composition. On the contrary, it produces a sort of exhilaration. The plant is clothed with fine, thin, and the insects after drinking of the liquor become half intoxicated and half tangled-footed by getting their legs and wings in the growth, and while in that condition they tumble into the accumulated liquid and are drowned. It is said that both plants thrive upon the substance that is obtained from the bodies of their intemperate victims. A recent visitor to the gardens suggested that both the "all-night saloon" and the "lager beer saloon" plants would furnish fine lessons and themes for temperance speakers.

There is said to be a large variety of the plants in the tropical countries which brew or distill intoxicating liquors and then when their customers become helpless from intoxication imprison them and finally feast upon them. Some of these are known as the pitcher plants because of their semi-blossoms, which resemble the pitchers used by mankind.

Freak of Botanical World.

Another freak of the botanical world, specimens of which are on exhibition in the government gardens is known as the "mother-in-law plant," and visitors have declared that it is closely related to the venerable mother-in-law. This growth was discovered in South America by Humboldt, the great Prussian traveler. It is said he discovered the peculiar properties of the bush by biting into its large stalk, the result being that he was deprived of his power of speech for about one week. The sap of the plant caused the tender nerve of the tongue to become swollen and produced temporary loss of speech. The botanical name of this plant is defenbachia.

It is related that the wife of a former government official while visiting the botanical gardens several years ago, picked a piece of the trunk of a "mother-in-law plant" as an experiment and became mute for about seven days. Sup. Smith, who is the botanic gardens, while on a visit to a neighboring city, entered a business place where an auctioneer was endeavoring to dispose of a lot of plants using their botanical name of defenbachia.

Auctioneer Took Hint.

The auctioneer took the hint and, describing the peculiarity of the growth, sold many of them. The matter got into the local newspapers and the following day the auction room was thronged with curious people. The plants had been selling slowly at 25 cents each. After the publication of the description the auctioneer quickly sold his entire stock of two hundred to three hundred plants. The price of the plants was informed him that while he might be a splendid florist he was a mighty poor showman and needed to give heed to some of the late P. T. Barnum's axioms, especially the one that urged the plentiful use of printer's ink.

Veitch's Pandanus Is Another Interesting Growth.

Veitch's pandanus is another interesting growth. It was introduced and distributed in this country by Mr. Smith, superintendent of the botanical gardens. It was first used in Washington as an interior decoration by the wife of a senator at one of her dinners. That was the first of the picturesque plants that was experimented with as a household plant. From that one, has grown a numerous progeny of 5,000 that are decorating the homes of people of refinement in many states, Mr. Smith explained.

Fig a Bare Exhibit.

The majestic fig is a rare exhibit at the gardens. It is said to be well adapted for the decoration of hallways and hotels. Its polished, hard, fiddle-shaped leaves, its robust growth and its capacity to endure the vicissitudes of climate peculiarly fit it for such uses. It has even been tested on a long sea voyage, Mr. Smith said. He declared it is destined to become a tree of universal use for decorative purposes. There are several varieties of the sensitive plant on exhibition at the botanical garden. The leaves and branches curl up and down like a snake, and when they are touched, the so-called "weather plant" are believed to belong to the same family. Tanica is a species known as the "telegraph plant." They have long, gaunt arms, it is said, which are waved either tremulously or violently. The telegraph plant is regarded with superstitious awe, it is said, by the natives in the countries in which it abounds. The waving of the long arms in the moonlight is said to produce a weird and ghastly effect. These "signal plants," because the movements of their boughs resemble those of the arms of the semaphore, which were used for signaling messages before the invention of the electric telegraph.

POSTS FOR BRIGADES

SECRETARY TAFT'S OBSERVATIONS ON HIS RECENT TRIP.

Some Forts With Sufficient Land—At Others Purchases Will Be Necessary.

Secretary Taft was cordially welcomed back to this city from his western trip, and held a regular levee in his office at the War Department yesterday afternoon, during which he talked freely of conditions at his trip began after the election, when he began an inspection of some of the large army posts in the western country with special reference to ascertaining their fitness for brigade posts. He found Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, amply provided with all the land necessary for a brigade post, and of a full brigade, and with accommodation for 12,000 men, and a large room for officers and other quarters. There are 6,000 acres of land at the post, and another reservation of 32,000 acres distant thirty miles, where maneuvers were held this fall.

Cutting across the country, the party struck the railroad 100 miles to the north and came to Fort Robinson, Neb. That post has 10,000 acres, with another reservation of 12,000 acres distant twelve miles. Secretary Taft concluded that it would be necessary to purchase the intervening ground to make that a brigade post.

Only a Regimental Post.

Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, Ill., was next inspected, and incidentally the Secretary looked into a complaint that the target range there was an injury to adjoining private property. The Secretary concluded that a brigade post owing to the limited size of the reservation, the high price of the adjoining land that would have to be acquired, and other considerations. There is no intention, however, of abandoning the range, which will be maintained on a regimental basis.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the Secretary saw 2,200 men under arms. The reservation of 6,000 acres is too small for a full brigade, but Secretary Taft believes it will be possible to purchase some additional ground at a reasonable price, making the post large enough for a brigade, while the troops could have maneuvers at Fort Riley, not very far distant.

The Secretary was particularly pleased with the use of the 20,000 acres at the post and a fine plan of the grounds, including a regiment of field artillery, a regiment of cavalry and a battalion of engineers so that the place is already on a brigade basis, Congress having already voted money to build headquarters for an engineer regiment.

Large Tract at Fort Sill.

At Fort Sill, Oklahoma, the Secretary found the largest army reservation save one, namely, Fort Assiniboine, Mont. Fort Sill has 50,000 acres at the post and the troops have the use of the 40,000 acres comprised in the adjoining Wichita mountain forest reserve. There are accommodations for only a squadron at the post now, but it will be enlarged in view of the splendid location, the good water and other advantages. At this post are the 238 Geronimo Apaches, technically prisoners of war. A majority of the old Indians are anxious to return to their old homes in Arizona and New Mexico, but the younger men are willing to remain where they are. Secretary Taft listened to their representations, but has so far reached no conclusion as to granting their desires. They are, he found, the most prosperous Indians in the country, owning 5,000 head of the finest cattle in the west and farming small individual tracts which they are required to work under the direction of an army lieutenant.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was the last post inspected, and with that Secretary Taft has completed his tour of inspection. He also greatly pleased. Money has been allotted for the purchase of additional land, and there is already a full infantry post there and a cavalry regiment so that it is well along toward a brigade post. The Leon Springs tract, distant eleven miles from the post, includes 17,000 acres available for maneuvers.

Secretary Taft has concluded that it would not be necessary nor expedient to make all the changes indicated at the various posts of the army, and that they must be worked out gradually, according to the needs of the service.

Naval Academy, 40; North Carolina, 0.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 18.—The football team of the Naval Academy today defeated that of the University of North Carolina, the score being 40 to 0. Last year the Naval Academy won by 38 to 0. The midshipmen played straight football, using the new open plays freely, and completely outclassed the visitors throughout. The playing of Dague, the midshipman's right end, was a feature of the game. Among those who witnessed the contest was Head Coach Graves of the West Point training squad.

FOR REMAINING SPACE

JOBBER AND SHIPPERS' SOLICITING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Option Extended by Jamestown Exposition Management—Fifth-Stirling Plant to Employ 1,000 Men.

The members of the Jamestown exposition committee of the Jobbers and Shippers' Association, at a meeting yesterday, gave consideration to the matter of securing subscribers for the remaining space in sections 17 and 19 in the exhibition building. A report was made stating that the option on those sections had been extended two weeks, and the decision was reached to try and sell all the exhibition spaces before that time expires. The opinion was expressed that now that the restrictions had been removed as to the exhibition of food products in the space that has been set aside for the District, there will be less trouble experienced in selling the remaining space.

The members of the committee commented favorably on the attitude of the several citizens' associations in supplementing the efforts of the Jobbers and Shippers' Association for a greater commercial Washington. It was said that the membership of the commercial body has passed the 300 mark.

Will Employ 1,000 Men.

Viewed from the river, the new steel-making plant of the Fifth-Stirling Company, which is being established on the Potomac a short distance below this city, shows up like a big city, and it is understood that operations will be begun there shortly after the first of the year 1907. The new buildings—the biggest on the ground—is of steel sheet piling on a metal frame. It is all windows and will be used, it is said, as one of the mills in which the steel shell will be cast. The numerous windows are for the purpose of carrying off the intense heat from the molten metal.

Another large brick building has been completed and this, it is said, is to be the machine shop where the finishing work on the shells will be done. An office building of brick, on a steel frame, is nearly completed, and two or three other steel frame buildings are going up. These buildings will have brick walls. The construction of the plant at this site is of the most substantial character, and there are no makeshifts in any of them. One of the first objects about the grounds of the new plant to attract attention is a big circular steel water tower which reaches a head a hundred or more feet up in the air high above all the other buildings. The tower will give water pressure for the plant, and is fed, it is said, by a deep well of flowing water. A large force of men is employed in grading the grounds and putting them in shape for the beginning of operations. The material for the construction of the plant was brought to the ground by rail, a spur from the Shepherd's track of the Baltimore and Ohio having been run to the grounds several months ago when the work on the buildings was first started.

Extent of the Plant.

It is said that when the plant is first opened it will give employment to about 1,000 men. When work is first started about 400 will be enrolled. The bulk of these, particularly the skilled ironworkers, will be brought here from the north. As these workmen will make their homes in this city or Alexandria, arrangements have been made by the managers of the plant to have the ferry steamers make stops there several times during the day to take the workmen to and from their work. The new plant is by far the largest private enterprise in this section of the country. The heavy force of employees many men, but with that exception the new Fifth-Stirling plant will give employment to the largest force ever employed in a manufacturing plant in this vicinity, and it marks the beginning of Greater Washington as a manufacturing city. The coming of the plant to this city was by chance, it is stated, for it was first intended to establish it at Alexandria. According to the story which the projectors of the big works, which would have meant much for the Virginia city, went there and endeavored to secure a suitable location for a plant, the real estate dealers held the land at such fancy figures that the idea of locating on the Virginia side of the Potomac was abandoned, and the site now occupied by the plant was chosen.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Meeting of Committee on Improvement Held Friday Afternoon.

A meeting of the committee on the improvement of housing conditions was held in the committee's office, room 705 Ouray building, Friday afternoon, November 16. There were present Dr. George M. Kober, acting chairman; Gen. George M. Sternberg, Mr. Charles E. Foster, Mr. J. B. T. Tupper, Mr. George S. Wilson, Mr. George

A. King, Mr. Alan O. Clephane, Mr. Charles F. Weller and Mr. Wallace Hatch.

The principal subject discussed by the committee at this time had reference to the need of additional buildings for the poorer people. It is felt that the present dearth of sanitary homes for the least resourceful class of wage earners should be obviated by additional buildings and that more attention should be given to the needs of people who are occupying not only undesirable houses, but houses which not infrequently menace their health and safety. A practical means of meeting this situation is to be carefully discussed at a meeting of the new subcommittee on commercial buildings.

The committee discussed for some time the development of the work for the conversion of inhabited alleys into minor streets.

The report was made that the special commission now revising building laws is actively at work and expect within a short time to make recommendations which will safeguard the health and lives of those who are obliged to occupy the least expensive dwellings of the city.

Men's Club Election.

At the annual meeting last Wednesday evening of the Men's Club of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner 11th and H street northwest, Chas. L. Kreh was re-elected president for the ensuing year; Mr. Chas. Wendel, vice president; Mr. W. F. Weigel secretary; Mr. Francis Yargar, assistant secretary, and Mr. Eugene F. Curtis, treasurer. The present membership of the club numbers nearly sixty. The organization has arranged to give during the coming winter a series of special entertainments in the way of lectures and addresses on subjects of interest by speakers of prominence.

Ripon Northwestern Champions.

RIPON, Wis., November 17.—The Ripon College football team today won the college championship of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota by defeating Lawrence University, 18 to 6. Wilbert Smith, quarterback, drop-kicked three field goals and made a touchdown on a fake kick. One kick was from the fifty-three-yard line. Beyer of Lawrence scored Lawrence's solitary touchdown. Lawrence has defeated Hamilton, the Minnesota and Iowa college champions, and both Lawrence and Ripon defeated Beloit College, which took the measure of all the Illinois college teams. The scores made by Lawrence was the only one made against Ripon this season.

Trinity, 0; Haverford, 0.

HARTFORD, Conn., November 17.—Haverford and Trinity played a no-score game of football here today, which was featured by long end runs by Pond of Trinity and Jones of Haverford. The game was an open one, punting and end running predominating. Trinity twice had the ball inside of Haverford's five-yard line, but could not push it over, the visitors putting up a fine defense. Haverford, on the other hand, never threatened Trinity's goal. C. Brown of Haverford did some of the finest punting ever seen on Trinity's field.

New England Beagle Club.

WORCESTER, Mass., November 17.—New England Beagle Club's thirteenth annual trials ended today in Grafton. Country Club covers with the running of the all-day stake. There were eleven starters. Conditions were wretched. A snow carpet of three inches was covered with a hard crust which did not soften until noon and begun to harden early in the afternoon. Several rabbits were started by thick packs, but quickly sought a burrow. The number of judges was increased to five for today's race. The awards were:

First, Tyrant, owned by John Caswell of Frides Crossing, Mass.; second, Admiral; third, Leo, Reserve and Billy, all owned by G. Rockwell of New York.

Kansas, 6; Nebraska, 6.

LINCOLN, Neb., November 17.—Kansas University today defeated the University of Nebraska by reason of two field goals kicked by Wallace. The final score was Kansas 6, Nebraska 6. Craig scored a touchdown for Nebraska and Chaloupka kicked goal. Nebraska in the second half was three times within striking distance and should have scored, but threw the chances away.

Yale's Marksmen Win.

PRINCETON, N. J., November 17.—Yale won the intercollegiate championship gun shoot here this morning with a score of 200. Princeton was second with 197. Pennsylvania third, 194, and Harvard fourth with 184.

Wisconsin's Team Undeclared.

MADISON, Wis., November 17.—Wisconsin University today finished its football season undeclared by defeating Purdue University 29 to 5. The Purdue score was a fluky touchdown after a fumble by Springer on a low pass. Spencer picked up the ball and went fifty yards for a touchdown. Springer caught him as he crossed the line, but it was too late.